BUREAUCRATS AND POLITICIANS

647 ghiev's successors to grapple with it and destroy root and
661 branch this foul growth which has so far poisoned public life and undermined morals in the country. By their abillity to deal with this pressing question cabinets will be judged and their fate decided. The urgency of the matter may be gauged by the following illuminating article which appeared in the *Mir* on November 24, 1933, and a summary of which is given below:

[674] "Official statistics show that criminality has increased from 426 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1910, to 631 in 1923 and to 726 in 1929. Crime has been much more frequent in the urban districts and the class which has been most indicted, excluding that of peopie without a fixed occupation, is that of State and municipal functionaries. The percentage of crime among this category has been 470 per 100,000 in 1910, 751 in 192-, 1936 in 1926, 2169 in 1927, 1995 in 1928 and 1718 in 1929. The percentage of increase in crime for the whole population between 1910 and 1929 has been 64%, while that for public functionaries, has been 435% during the same period. In 1928, 22.6% of all crimes in Bulgaria had been committed by functionaries of the State or of municipalities (excluding officials in the railway and post-office administrations, whose misdeeds if accounted for would have further increased this figure of 22.6%) and it becomes obvious that our functionaries are corrupt to a frightful extent. The causes are not only the bad economic conditions, but also our political manners.

When a manager of an autonomous institute appoints capable and fit persons in possession of the required training prescribed by the regulations, the Minister in charge dismisses them and appoints in their stead his partisans. Inculpated functionaries who ought to be dismissed and arraigned before a court are maintained and even promoted if they belong to the same party as the Minister in charge".

Instability in tenure of office must equally tend to render officials remiss in their functions, there is no incitement for them to display zeal since they know that they will be evicted as soon as their party is driven from power. According to a statistical table prepared in 1911, the average period of service of State functionaries was only seven and a half years. Out of a total number of